

PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Jack Roach House
OWNER: Harper B. and Carey O'Kelley Trammell
APPLICANT: Same as Owner
LOCATION: 3001 Del Monte Drive, Houston, Texas - River Oaks
30-DAY HEARING NOTICE: N/A

AGENDA ITEM: Ia
PC Hearing Date:
HPO FILE No.: 06PL022
DATE ACCEPTED: 08-08-06
HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 4, Block 31, River Oaks Section 1, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site includes a historic two-story, brick veneer residence.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation

History and Significance Summary: The Jack Roach House, located at 3001 Del Monte, is associated with a notable Houston businessman and philanthropist, Jack Roach, who operated a well known Ford Dealership in Houston for nearly 70 years. The residence was later the home of Agnes and Isaac Arnold. Agnes was the daughter of noted Houston philanthropist, Hugh Roy Cullen, for whom many of Houston's buildings and institutions are named. One of the University of Houston buildings was named, Agnes Arnold Hall (1966), after Cullen's daughter, who subsequently owned 3001 Del Monte Drive. The Jack Roach Home was constructed in 1939 and designed by the prolific Houston architects, Hiram A. Salisbury and T. George McHale. The body of work created by these architects is substantial and includes many of the iconic homes in River Oaks and Southampton, as well as St. Johns School and the St. John's Chapel, designed in association with Mackie and Kamrath Architects.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

Notable Houston architects, Hiram A. Salisbury and T. G. McHale, designed the house at 3001 Del Monte Drive in 1939 for Jack Roach, Sr., who was born Virgil Tipton Roach in 1893 in Alabama. He owned one of Houston's early Ford automobile dealerships. In 1929, he purchased the Seiman-Martin Dealership, located at 615 Broadway and renamed it Jack Roach Ford. At this time Houston was booming with an estimated population of 285,000 people, a doubling of the population since the 1920 census.

A later location for the Jack Roach Ford Dealership was in the one-story, masonry Art Deco style building with glossy black ceramic tile banding at 1111 Westheimer, located next to the Tower Theatre at Westheimer Road and Waugh Drive (Yoakum). The building and the Tower Theatre are still standing today. By the late 1990's shortly before the dealership went out of business, Jack Roach Ford had a total of four locations.

Jack Roach died on July 19, 1957. At that time the *Houston Chronicle* ran a front page article on his passing. The article stated that Roach's true passion was big game hunting and that he belonged to two of the most exclusive hunting clubs in the world: The Adventurers Club and the Shikar Safari Club. "He hunted with both gun and camera, and much of the proceeds from showing his films went to charity." His travels took him to the Arctic Circle, India, Mexico, and Canada.

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In 1943, Roach had sold the home at 3001 Del Monte to Isaac and Agnes Arnold for whom Agnes Arnold Hall at the University of Houston is named. Agnes Louise Cullen was one of five children born to Hugh Roy Cullen, one of Houston's greatest philanthropists. It is estimated that Hugh Roy Cullen gave away 93% of his fortune to charity. His charitable contributions helped support such core Houston establishments as The University of Houston, Baylor College of Medicine, Methodist Hospital, and St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital among others. Agnes Louise Cullen Arnold lived in the home for the next 29 years.

According to Stephen Fox, architectural historian, Hiram A. Salisbury (1892-1973), the architect for the Roach Home, was born in Omaha, Nebraska. Salisbury studied architecture under a fellowship from the American Institute of Architects and later graduated from the School of Architecture at New York's Columbia University (1913-1914). He worked as a draftsman for Thomas R. Kimball from 1910-1923 and George B. Prinz from 1923-1926. Salisbury established his own architectural firm in Houston in 1926, and he is first listed in the 1927 Houston City Directory with his office in the Post-Dispatch (subsequently Shell) Building where he had his office until 1937.

Beginning in 1928, according to Fox, Salisbury collaborated on many projects with fellow architect, T. George McHale. Their projects included both residential, commercial, and churches. Among their more notable projects are the St. John's School located at 2401 Claremont, St. Stephens Episcopal Church located at 1805 W. Alabama, as well as many of the homes located in River Oaks, Southampton and other upscale Houston neighborhoods. In 1938-39, Hiram A. Salisbury and T. George McHale relocated their office to the River Oaks Community Center, located at 2017 W. Gray. Salisbury and McHale later moved their offices to 3501 Allen Parkway in 1945. In addition to the residence that Salisbury and McHale designed for Roach, they also designed Roach's new building for his automobile dealership, located in the 6000 Block of Harrisburg Road in 1941.

Per Stephen Fox, T(homas) George McHale (1903-1975) was also born in Omaha, Nebraska, and attended school at the University of Notre Dame. Following the receipt of his architectural degree, McHale became a draftsman for John Latenzer & Sons, where he worked from 1919 until 1923. In 1924 he worked for James A. Allen and Leo A. Daly. In 1925 he began working for George B. Prinz where he joined Salisbury there. They both left that firm to form their own firm in 1927. The wife of T. George McHale was Inez P. McHale, who was a celebrated Houston interior decorator. They lived first at 1106 Palm Avenue and then moved to No. 2 Courtlandt Place.

Beginning in 1930 Hiram A. Salisbury and his wife lived at 3412 Yupon (between Hawthorne and Harold). By 1953 Hiram A. Salisbury and his wife were living at 610 Saddlewood Lane. Salisbury continued his practice in Houston until approximately 1962, when he retired to Medford, Oregon. He had served as the President of The American Institute of Architects, Houston Chapter in 1954.

A list of identified works of Salisbury (HAS) in association with McHale (TGMcH) and others, which was researched and provided by Stephen Fox, includes: Masonic Temple, 118 N. 11th St., Mc Allen TX, 1926; Southampton Home Sensible, 2218 Dunstan Rd, 1927; W. L. Pearson House, Corpus Christi TX, 1927; Ironcraft Studio Building (altered), 3901-07 Main St., 1927; H. Q. Rickman House, 2223 Stanmore, 1927 (American Architect 5 Jan 1928); Nelms Building (H. S. Tucker & Co. Oakland-Pontiac dealership) (demolished), 2310 Main St., 1927; E. E. Johnson House, 949 S. Ohio Ave., Mercedes TX, 1927; Emergency Clinic and Hospital Unit 2 (demolished), 1316 75th St., 1928; Mrs. H. F. Lawson Building (demolished), 1010 Holman Ave., 1929; Robert H. Pentz House, 2159 Inwood Dr., 1930; Speculative House (Paul Weaver House), 3443 Inwood Dr., 1930; Benson-Hall Construction Co. House (A. E. Kerr, Jr., House), 2005 Bellmeade Rd., 1931; Frank L. Webb House, 2935 Chevy Chase Dr., 1931; W. E. Sampson House (demolished), 984 Kirby Drive, 1932, with Cameron Fairchild; Charles A. Perlitz House (demolished 2005), 1005 Sul Ross Ave., c. 1932; Stewart P. Coleman House, 6 Shadowlawn Circle, 1933; W. E. Montieth House, 5 Shadowlawn Circle,

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1934; James Anderson House, 5216 Dunlavy St., 1934; C. Milby Dow Bay House "Raven Moor", near Baytown, 1935; Henry A. Sauer House, 2229 Inwood Dr., 1935, HAS & TGMcH; Damon Wells House, 1659 North Blvd., 1935, HAS; Larry J. Langdon House, 2131 Troon Rd., c. 1936; Elwood Fouts House (altered), 3470 Inwood Dr., 1936, HAS & TGMcH; Francis G. Coates House, 3417 Del Monte Dr., 1936, HAS & TGMcH; J. E. Cooper House, 2247 Dryden Rd., 1936, HAS with H. Edward Maddox, and Claude E. Hooton; Pfeiffer House, River Oaks Boulevard (demolished May 2004); George B. Corless House, 1936 Larchmont Rd., 1936, HAS & TGMcH; H. F. Junker House, 2226 Shakespeare Rd., 1936, HAS & TGMcH; St. James Episcopal Church, 1500 N. Thompson St., Conroe TX, 1936-37, HAS & TGMcH; J. Sayles Leach House (demolished), 2207 River Oaks Blvd., 1937, HAS & TGMcH (*House & Garden*); Royston H. Patterson House, 7370 Sims Dr., 1937, HAS & TGMcH; John S. Bonner House, 1705 North Blvd., 1938, HAS & TGMcH; Lucien L. Powell House, 2111 Pine Valley Dr., 1938, HAS & TGMcH; Wheeler Nazro House, 3400 Piping Rock Lane, 1938, HAS & TGMcH; P. L. Williams House, 3612 Rio Vista Dr., 1938, HAS & TGMcH; Katrina Byram House, 2135 University Blvd., 1939, HAS & TGMcH; Ned Gill House, 949 Kirby Dr., c. 1940; Harry J. Kuhn House (demolished), 22 N. West Oaks, 1940, HAS & TGMcH; William S. Bonner House, 1412 North Blvd., 1940, HAS & TGMcH; E. H. Lorehn House (altered), 2198 Troon Rd., 1940, HAS & TGMcH; W. Leland Anderson House, 1519 South Blvd., 1940, HAS & TGMcH; George C. Schmidt House (demolished), 21 Westlane Place, 1940, HAS & TGMcH; Dr. Paul Ledbetter House, 3508 Inwood Dr., 1941, HAS & TGMcH; Thomas D. Anderson House (attribution but not proven), 3929 Del Monte Dr., 1941; Chapel, St. John The Divine Episcopal Church, 2450 River Oaks Blvd., 1941, HAS & TGMcH and MacKie & Kamrath, Birdsall P. Briscoe, consulting architects; St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1805 W. Alabama Ave., 1941, HAS & TGMcH; Jack Roach Building, 6000 Block of Harrisburg Blvd., 1941, HAS & TGMcH; Adolph Pfeffer House, 2109 River Oaks Blvd., 1930s, HAS & TGMcH; W. E. Parry House, 2407 Pelham Dr., 1930s, HAS & TGMcH; Russell L. Jolley House, 2527 Pelham Dr., 1930s, HAS & TGMcH; Jack Roach House, 3001 Del Monte Dr., 1939, HAS & TGMcH; Donald Kolp House, 3434 Wickersham Lane, 1940s, HAS & TGMcH; Parish House, Christ the King Lutheran Church, 2353 Rice Blvd., 1946-49, HAS & TGMcH; St. John's School, 2401 Claremont Lane, 1945-49, HAS & TGMcH and MacKie & Kamrath; St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, 6720 Bertner Ave., Texas Medical Center, 1946-54, Staub & Rather and HAS; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 7843 Park Place Blvd., 1946-48, HAS & TGMcH; North Side State Bank Building, 2010 N. Main St., 1947-48, HAS & TGMcH; Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works Building addition, 6100 Kansas, 1948, HAS & TGMcH; Dr. Blume House, Houston, 1948, HAS & TGMcH; Condit Elementary School addition, 7000 S. Third St., Bellaire TX, 1949, HAS & TGMcH; Trinity Presbyterian Church, 7000 Lawndale Ave., 1949, HAS & TGMcH; St. John's Episcopal Church, 514 Carter St., Marlin TX, 1949, HAS & TGMcH; Blue Triangle YWCA Building, 3005 Mc Gowen Ave., 1951, HAS and Birdsall P. Briscoe; St. George's Episcopal Church (demolished), 510 13th Ave. N., Texas City TX, 1950, HAS & TGMcH; St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 1208 5th St., Rosenberg TX, 1950, HAS & TGMcH; St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 207 Bob-O-Link Lane, Wharton TX, 1951, HAS & TGMcH; Wheeler Nazro House "Doe Run Farm," Washington-on-the-Brazos TX vicinity, 1951, HAS & TGMcH; St. John The Divine Episcopal Church, 2450 River Oaks Blvd., 1952-54, MacKie & Kamrath and HAS; Retreat House, 1952-53, TGMcH; St. John's Lutheran Church, 3920 Ave. L, Galveston TX, 1953-54, HAS & TGMcH; St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 1601 Lake Rd., La Marque TX, 1953, HAS & TGMcH; Parish buildings, St. Michael the Archangel Catholic Church, 1801 Sage Rd., 1955, TGMcH; and the Walter Shult House, 500 Hillcrest Dr., Richmond TX, 1957, HAS & TGMcH.

Roach's personal residence at 3001 Del Monte was featured prominently in the November 1940 issue of *River Oaks Magazine*. According to the article "Such a home is potentially a heritage from its very beginning." It is noted also in the article that the interior design for the Roach home was executed by Helene Sprong, A.I.D.

The residence was later the home of Agnes and Isaac Arnold. Agnes was the daughter of noted Houston philanthropist and independent oil man, Hugh Roy Cullen, for whom many of Houston's buildings and

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institutions are named due to his generosity. In fact when he commissioned Houston architect, John F. Staub, to design his own home at 1620 River Oaks Boulevard during the depression, the project provided work for many people who were in desperate need of wages, which Cullen insisted to be the highest going wage. One of the University of Houston buildings was named, Agnes Arnold Hall (1966), which was designed by Kenneth Bentsen Associates, architects. According to the AIA guide by Fox, "This six story concrete frame and brick infill classroom building was the first on the campus to engage in sectional manipulation and the integration of outdoor with interior space. The estimation of Houston's potential to sustain open-air balcony corridors proved overly optimistic and retrofitting was necessary to control wind turbulence through the building. Yet despite these experiential shortcomings, Agnes Arnold Hall is one of the liveliest venues on campus."

The home at 3001 Del Monte Drive is a two-and-one-half story, brick veneered home designed with a blend of American Colonial, Tudor Revival, and Mediterranean influences. The home features a prominent two-story, gable ended central entry, with a delicate, wrought iron hood projecting from the home's front elevation over the main entry door. One over one pane windows are spaced evenly on either side of the main entry, and one window of similar configuration is located above the front door. One round window is located on either side of the main entry and an octagonal one is located near the peak of the entry gable. A covered, arcaded passageway is inset to the right of the main entryway. This stylistic element is seen also in the Salisbury & McHale designed, Mason Park Shelter House (1932), located at 541 South 75th Street. The roofline of the Roach House is cross-gabled with small, pitched roof dormers, each with a window, placed along the front roofline. The dormers allow the entry of light to a recreational room in the attic which measures 14'x 40' with attached servants room and bath.

Restoration History and Condition: The historic home located at 3001 Del Monte is in exceptional condition. The home has undergone some alterations from its 1939 appearance that are reversible and do not impact the significance. The brick exterior, originally painted white, has been returned to a natural brick surface. The original, pedimented metal hood over the main entry is still in place but has been surrounded by the current entablature. The original wrought iron porch support posts, that supported the metal hood, have been replaced with wooden Doric columns. The entablature itself is now slightly wider and capped with a more robust trim and gutter system, and a wooden balustrade has been added around the perimeter on top. The home's historic wood sash windows, originally one over one pane, have been replaced with multi-light six-over-six pane windows. The original, arched openings of the arcaded passageway to the far right of the house, have been enclosed with fixed, sash multi-paned glass windows, but the arched openings themselves have not been altered.

Bibliography:

- Fox, Stephen, personal notes and research about Hiram A. Salisbury and T. George McHale, August, 2006
- Fox, Stephen, Houston Architectural Guide, American Institute of Architects, 1999
- Houston Business Journal, May 23, 1997
- Interview with Jack Roach III by Carey O'Kelly Trammell, September, 2006
- River Oaks Magazine, November 1940, pp. 14-17
- Southwest Center for Urban Research, "House for Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Roy Cullen", Volume 3, 1980
- The Texas Almanac, 1929, page 331
- Trammell, Kelly, Interview with Jack Roach III, September, 2006

The information and sources provided by the applicant for this application have been reviewed, verified, edited and supplemented with additional research and sources by Randy Pace, Historic Preservation Officer, and Thomas McWhorter, Planning and Development Department, City of Houston.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION...:**Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Protected Landmark.**

- (a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider three or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the Protected Landmark designation. If the HAHC reviews an application for designation of a Protected Landmark initiated after the designation of the Landmark, the HAHC shall review the basis for its initial recommendation for designation and may recommend designation of the landmark as a protected landmark unless the property owner elects to designate and if the landmark has met at least (3) three of the criteria of Section 33-224 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance (HPO) at the time of its designation or, based upon additional information considered by the HAHC, the landmark then meets at least (3) three of criteria of Section 33-224 of the HPO, as follows:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.		

OR

- ☐ ☒ The property was constructed before 1905;

OR

- ☐ ☒ The property was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a "contributing structure" in an historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places;

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OR

☐ ☒ The property was designated as a State of Texas Recorded Texas Historical Landmark.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

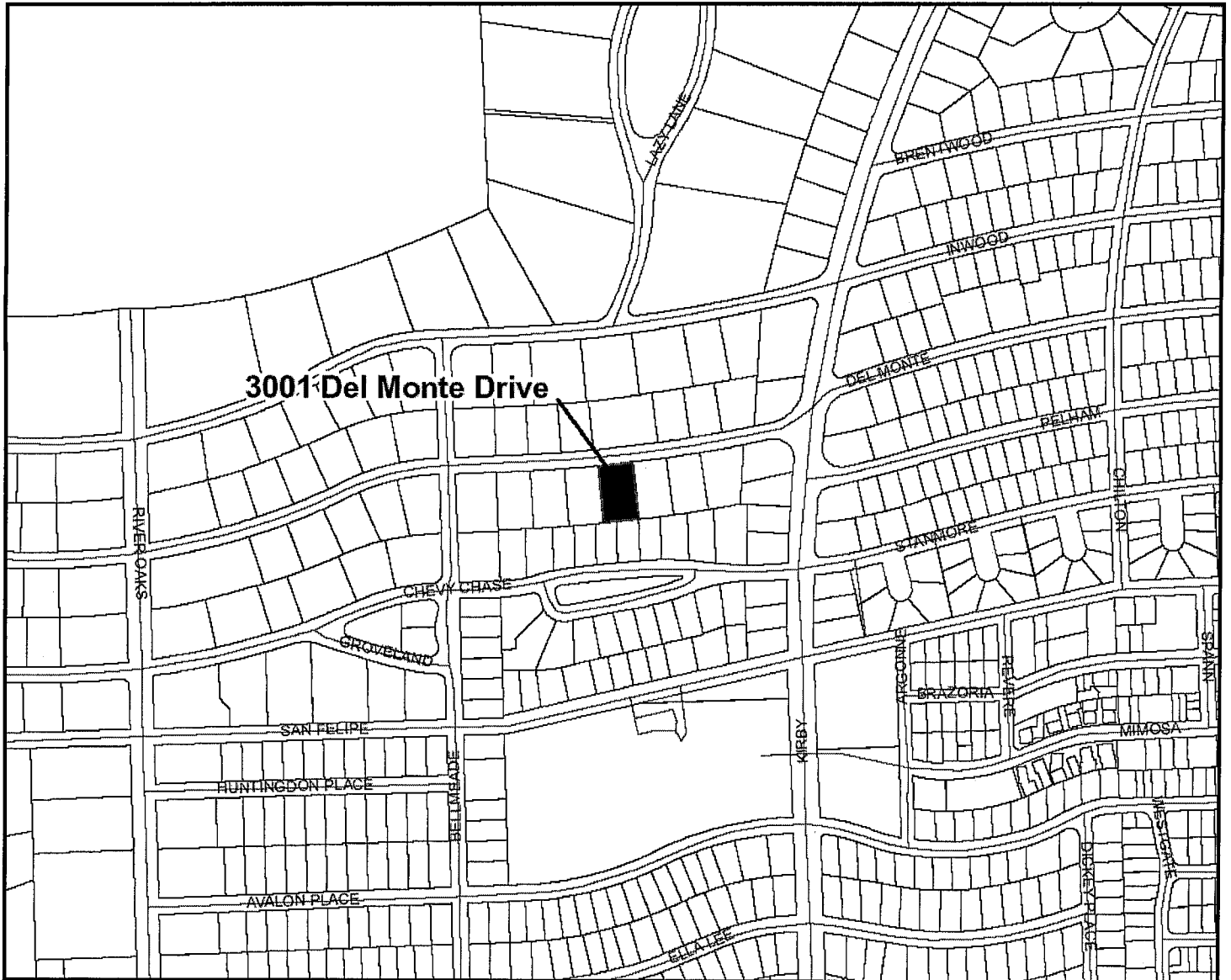
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommends to Houston Planning Commission the Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation of the Jack Roach House at 3001 Del Monte Drive.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
JACK ROACH HOUSE
3001 DEL MONTE DRIVE
NOT TO SCALE



PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Heinrich and Hannah Guese House
OWNER: Mark A. Parthie and Steven E. Kirkland
APPLICANT: Same as owners
LOCATION: 1819 Lubbock Street, Houston, Texas – Old Sixth Ward Historic District
30-DAY HEARING NOTICE: N/A

AGENDA ITEM: Ib

HPO FILE NO.: 06PL23

DATE ACCEPTED: Sept-07-06

HAHC HEARING DATE: 9-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 16 (Northern half) is a 58' x 50' lot, also shown currently on HCAD records as 1817 Lubbock Street (being Lots 15 and 16, Block 441, W. R Baker Subdivision, NSBB), City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site includes a historic one and one half-story, wood frame residence on the northern portion. Another one-story, historic wood frame residence is located on the southern portion of Lot 16, and another one-story, wood frame historic house is located on Lot 15.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark and Protected Landmark Designation

History and Significance Summary:

The Heinrich and Hannah Guese house is one of approximately ten extant Gulf Coast Cottages known in Houston. Of these ten structures, the Guese Home is one of only three known to have been built prior to the Civil War and may be the oldest. Furthermore, the house is one of less than ten residential structures of all styles built prior to the Civil War remaining in Houston, including those structures moved to Sam Houston Park. The house was associated with a German family that arrived in Texas during the period of heavy German immigration to Texas in the 1840's and 1850's and settled in Houston. This groups' contribution to the cultural and historical legacy of Houston has been eclipsed by the history of the German communities of Central Texas. To date the building is the oldest house in Houston to be the subject of a Protected Landmark designation application.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The lot at 1819 Lubbock Street is located within the boundary of the Old Sixth Ward Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 23, 1978. The Old Sixth Ward Historic District was designated as a city historic district by City Council on June 25, 1998.

The circa 1857 Heinrich and Hannah Guese house was originally located in the First Ward at 1720 Spring Street, being Lots 2 and 3A, Block 301, W. R. Baker Subdivision, NSBB.. According to research completed by Thomas McWhorter, the one-and-one-half story, wood framed home was relocated to 1819 Lubbock Street to prevent demolition. The house is a survivor from Houston's antebellum past. A certificate of appropriateness for the relocation of the historic home into the Old Sixth Ward Historic District and restoration plans were granted to the property owner on August 24, 2006 by the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC).

On May 2nd 1857 Heinrich Guese purchased two acres of land, including "improvements" from Frederick and Henrietta Puls for \$50. The land was sold from the Southern portion of Frederick Puls' 10 acres homestead on the south bank of White Oak Bayou in the Beauchamp Springs tract. Puls had previously purchased the

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land from Henry H. Allen in 1853. The Beauchamp Springs tract was named for a natural spring, which drained to White Oak Bayou. The spring's modern location is probably immediately south of the current location of Matheson Tri-Gas at 2200 Houston Avenue. Beauchamp Springs was one of Houston's earliest recreational areas. It was opened to the public in the summer of 1838, some 60 years prior to the creation of the first City of Houston park. The springs also served the practical purpose of providing fresh drinking water to Houstonians. The area north of Spring Street extending to the banks of White Oak bayou was formally platted as the Beauchamp Springs Tract on April 10, 1893.

In 1863 the Guese family purchased an additional one half acre from the W.R. Baker tract adjacent to the southern boundary line of the Guese homestead, for \$150 Confederate dollars. According to The Sixth Ward/Sabine Revitalization Study, published by The Greater Houston Preservation Alliance, William R. Baker was one of four Houstonians who purchased large tracts in this area from the S. P. Hollingsworth survey of the John Austin two leagues grant of 1824. Spring Street was the boundary line between the Beauchamp Springs Tract originally purchased by Henry H. Allen and the W.R. Baker tract, which begins at Spring Street and extends southward to Buffalo Bayou. Baker, a native New Yorker who came to Texas in 1837, was instrumental in bringing the major railroads to Houston. Baker served as Mayor of Houston from 1880-1885. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, The Houston and Texas Central Railroad (of which Baker was President), Texas and New Orleans Railroad, and Galveston Houston & San Antonio Railroad would eventually traverse W.R. Baker's subdivision. Today, much of First Ward and all of Sixth Ward are located within the W.R. Baker Tract. Both areas were home to many people who worked for the railroads or in occupations that indirectly serviced the railroad industry, most of whom were Germans.

The Guese home's new location at 1819 Lubbock Street remains within the boundaries of the W.R. Baker Addition less than one mile south from its historic location. The house had been moved at least twice before, within the confines of its historic two and one half acre home site. The 1869 W.E. Wood map of Houston shows the home very near its location at 1720 Spring Street. Sometime after 1869 and prior to its 1907 appearance on a Sanborn Company fire insurance map, the home was moved to the far West side of the 1700 Block of Spring, partially obstructing Bradley Street which was later re-named Sabine. The 1907 map indicates the presence of other houses constructed to the east side of the 1700 Block of Spring Street, also known as Block 301 W.R. Baker Addition. The Guese home is shown once again on a 1925 Sanborn map indicating the relocation of the home back to its earlier site near the middle of the north side of the 1700 Block of Spring Street. Other homes were constructed during the first quarter of the 20th century to the West of the home and fronting on Sabine Street. In August 2006, the Heinrich and Hannah Guese home was moved from its site at 1720 Spring Street to 1819 Lubbock Street to prevent its demolition. The other 20th century structures, which shared the undivided 17,000 square foot lot on Spring Street with the Guese home, were demolished to make way for new construction.

First Ward is one of four original wards created when Houston was founded. The four wards were precursors to modern day City Council districts. Each of the four wards was represented by two Alderman, similar to modern day City Council Members. First Ward began at the northwest corner of Main Street and Congress and extended northwesterly to White Oak Bayou and the Western city limits. As Houston grew, the wards system was eventually expanded to include 6 wards. This system of government was abolished in 1906. At the time of Heinrich Guese's purchase of the house and land, this portion of First Ward was sparsely populated and considered suburban. An 1869 W.E. Wood's map of Houston indicates the presence of fewer than 25 houses in the immediate 20 blocks area, of which the Guese home is noted. Other nearby homes belonged to the Puls, Wichman, Koertjes, Tiekoetter, and Barteles families.

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Heinrich Guese was born August 15, 1832 in the small town of Heepen near Bielefeld in the Westfalen - Nordrhein region of Germany. Guese likely immigrated to Texas in the early 1850's when other nearby First Ward landowners, also from the town of Heepen, came to Texas. First Ward was home to many early German-Texan families, who once represented a large percentage of the cultural makeup of Houston.

On March 8, 1857 Heinrich Guese married Hannah Tiekoetter in Houston. Hannah Tiekoetter, also born near the town of Heepen, Germany in 1828, was the daughter of a nearby First Ward landowner. Both were members of Houston's First Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Gueses had three children after purchasing the land in First Ward. The first child, Henrie, was born in 1858. A daughter, born soon after, is not mentioned in the 1860 Harris County census and is presumed to have died in infancy. Their third child Friedericke was born in 1868. The children continued to live in the home until the 1920's when they moved to nearby neighborhoods.

Heinrich Guese was enlisted in the 4th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery as a Private during the Civil War in 1862 and was paroled in 1865. A parole was the official classification given to Confederate soldiers at the end of the Civil war to indicate that a soldier had pledged his oath of allegiance to the United States Government. A deed transaction signed by Hannah Guese in 1863 for the purchase of 6 lots adjacent to their homestead and fronting on Spring Street suggests that Heinrich Guese was absent during that time. Heinrich Guese's wife Hannah was included in the Harris County indigent wives of soldiers list from 1862 to 1864, which entitled her to \$12 per month in aid.

Heinrich Guese was listed as a gardener in city directories from the early 1870's. He operated stalls, number 6 and 8 in the city market, located in Market Square. Nearby neighbor Frederick Puls was also listed as a gardener at that time.

Heinrich Guese died from "fever" at his home on December 10, 1885. According to Houston's First Evangelical Lutheran Church records he was buried by the German Association and German Lodge. An 1899 Houston Daily Post article mentions an H. Guese among the Confederate veterans buried at The Deutsche Gesellschaft Cemetery on Washington Avenue, which was later renamed Washington Cemetery and annexed by neighboring Glenwood Cemetery. Hannah Guese died February 15, 1910 and is also buried at the Washington cemetery next to Heinrich.

The Guese home is constructed and classified as a Gulf Coast Cottage. This was a regional vernacular type of construction heavily influenced by the Greek Revival style popular at the time. Its outside perimeter measures 36 feet in width and 26 feet in depth. The house type is characterized by a gable ended roof and front porch, which measures 6 feet in depth by 36 feet in length, inset beneath the roofline of the front facade. The home's large entablature is supported by four rectangular "box" columns with decorative capitals. Its five bay façade, with later alterations, is typical of center hall planned Greek revival homes of the period. A pre 1907 alteration enclosed a portion of the front porch as noted in a 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. A typical sidelight and transom light Greek Revival entry frames the ornate four paneled front door. The home has two window openings in either gable end, but the attic space is unfinished. Remaining early window sash in the gable ends are of the six over six-paned variety; which is another hallmark of the Greek Revival style prevalent at the time of construction. The muntin profiles in these windows match those of the transom and sidelight windows that surround the home's main entry. The floor plan consists of a center hall with two rooms to either side. A rear doorway at the terminus of the center hall is capped with a multi light transom. This former rear doorway has been covered with siding. A newer alternate egress exists in a rear room most

recently used as a kitchen space. The ceiling framing in the rear room currently used as a kitchen, exhibits evidence of a now removed interior stair.

The home does not include a kitchen "ell" which was a common solution to "modernizing" and to increasing living space in homes of this style and vintage. Neither the 1869 W.E. Wood's Map nor 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance map depict a kitchen ell. However, the 1907 Sanborn fire Insurance Co. map indicates the presence of several outbuildings located to the rear of the historic structure. It was common practice to locate residential kitchens in freestanding structures away from the main residence. This was done to thwart the spread of kitchen fires to the main house. The fires from cooking in the separated kitchen during those hot summer months also did not heat up the house before families sat down in their dining room in the house to enjoy their meals.

Part of the Fourth Ward until 1876, the Old Sixth Ward Historic District has the largest concentration of Victorian-era buildings in Houston. The majority of the houses standing today were built in the 1870's, 80's, and 90's as modest, one-story frame cottages occupied by a single family. The distinctive Victorian character of these dwellings was enhanced by decorative millwork usually applied to the front porches. As the 20th Century progressed, new housing reflected changes in architectural style. Bungalows were built among the Victorian cottages, but the essential character of the neighborhood did not change. During World War II, many of the houses were converted from single to multi-family dwellings, often owned by absentee landlords. Since achieving recognition as both a nationally and locally designated historic district, the Old Sixth Ward has witnessed the restoration of many homes to single-family occupancy.

RESTORATION HISTORY AND CONDITION:

The owner was granted a certificate of appropriateness to relocate the historic house from 1720 Spring Street to 1819 Lubbock Street on August 24, 2006. The HAHC had previously approved COA's to relocate the same house to 2002 Lubbock Street, 705 White Street and/or 817 Sabine Street, which were alternative sites should the house not be relocated to the currently proposed site to prevent demolition. The house had be relocated from the First Ward as the lots where the house was currently located had been sold, and if the house had not been relocated, the new owner of the lots would have demolished it. The applicant was granted a certificate of appropriateness for the following work: Relocate a wood frame, residential cottage, currently located in the First Ward at 1720 Spring Street, to the site at 1819 Lubbock Street. The house will be relocated to the northern portion of Lot 16, the site being 58'-0" deep and 50'-0" wide; it will be placed 3'-0" from the side (East) property line and 10'-8" from the side (West) property line facing Silver Street; it will be placed 13'-10" from the front property line facing Lubbock Street; the proposed setback is compatible with the historic buildings in the existing block and blockface on Lubbock and Silver Streets.

House will be placed on a high raised, pier and beam foundation in order to accommodate required parking and additional storage under the building. Piers will be constructed of poured concrete and visible piers facing Lubbock Street, which will support the original front porch of house, with be faced with reddish (monochromatic) color brick veneer or wrapped in wire mesh and clad with painted stucco; height of piers from the ground will be 96" with piers measuring 12" X 12" X 96"; piers will be drilled into the ground to a depth to be determined by a licensed engineer. Piers will be placed every 6'-0" on center or as determined by an engineer to meet building codes and to allow for parking under the building at the rear. The piers will be screened behind board and batten cladding which will clad the foundation enclosure beneath the historic dwelling; walls of foundation enclosure will be constructed with either treated lumber or hardiboard and painted to differentiate it

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from the historic house and to blend with the surrounding landscaping. The front wall of the foundation enclosure will follow the same footprint of the historic house leaving the area under the front porch open.

Parking for two cars will be available with driveway access shared, using the existing driveway accessed from Silver Street for both houses on Lot 16. If garage doors are to be installed, they will be designed to mimic the board and batten cladding of the foundation enclosure. Any driveway surfacing will be of a permeable material such as decomposed granite or pea gravel.

The roof of the house will be rebuilt to match the pitch and design of the structure as it appeared at its original site. Roofing material will consist of composition shingles. The front porch will be reconstructed with treated tongue and groove flooring and wood columns, bases, capitals, and entablature will match the original house. Salvageable column parts will be saved during preparation for the move. A balustrade railing will be added to the perimeter of the porch of a height not to exceed 23 inches above the porch floor; porch balustrade will consist of 1" X 1" square wood balusters spaced three inches apart, and will be capped with a beveled wood cap rail. Entry stairs from the porch to a front sidewalk will be 6 feet wide, same width as the center bay of front porch, and will be constructed of wood. Stair rails will match the porch rails with bottom newel posts matching the porch columns in design.

Original wood windows with 6/6 lights will be restored. The attic space allows room for necessary, additional living space which will be improved as two bedrooms and a bathroom, with no alterations to the exterior roof form of the house. The side gable ends of the house were originally built with two windows on each end. These windows will be repaired/replaced as needed to match original.

Renovation will include an addition to be added at the rear of the dwelling; the addition will be stepped in 6" from the rear southeast corner of the original house to leave that delineation between which the addition, including an open deck, will be built on the south elevation; the addition and deck will run the width of the original house; The addition will extend south 10'-0" X 25'-0" wide, which will include a half bath, kitchen, and a sun room/dining area. The west 10'-0" X 10'-0" will consist of an open outdoor porch deck. The addition will be designed with a shed roof sloping south and will be attached to the lower portion and at the rear of the original roof as necessary to provide enough slope for drainage and access to the original attic for HVAC, plumbing and electrical equipment chase adjacent to the downstairs 1/2 bath. The roof will feature a closed, wood eave overhang, fascia and soffit similar to house; the exterior of the addition will be clad in siding matching the original siding. Windows and window trim in addition will match the original windows of the house and will be installed on the east wall of the addition. The west wall of the addition, accessing the open deck, will feature a single, wood door with divided sidelights and transom or single wood, French door centered. The rear of the addition will feature a group of four single, fixed French doors with transom window above. The open deck will feature a wood balustrade railing similar in design to front porch. The exact location and configuration of the open deck stairway will require consultation with the engineer to work around piers and parking access but will be similar in materials and design to the stairs on the front porch.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

City of Houston Directories 1866-1926. Morrison- Fourmy Publishers
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Harris Co., Texas U.S. Census records 1860, 1870, 1880

Houston Daily Post obituaries Saturday December 12, 1885

Houston The Unknown City 1836-1946 -----Marguerite Johnston 1991

Houston's Forgotten Heritage -----Dorothy Knox Howe Houghton

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps 1896-1925

Sixth Ward/Sabine Revitalization Study. Greater Houston Preservation Alliance 1986

Washington Cemetery Historic Trust records

W. E. Wood map of Houston, Texas 1869

The information and sources for this application have been reviewed, verified, edited and supplemented with additional research and sources by Thomas McWhorter, Planning and Development Department, City of Houston.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION...:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Protected Landmark.

- (a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider three or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the Protected Landmark designation. If the HAHC reviews an application for designation of a Protected Landmark initiated after the designation of the Landmark, the HAHC shall review the basis for its initial recommendation for designation and may recommend designation of the landmark as a protected landmark unless the property owner elects to designate and if the landmark has met at least (3) three of the criteria of Section 33-224 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance (HPO) at the time of its designation or, based upon additional information considered by the HAHC, the landmark then meets at least (3) three of criteria of Section 33-224 of the HPO, as follows:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

OR

- ☒ ☐ The property was constructed before 1905;

OR

- ☐ ☒ The property was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a "contributing structure" in an historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places;

OR

- ☐ ☒ The property was designated as a State of Texas Recorded Texas Historical Landmark.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

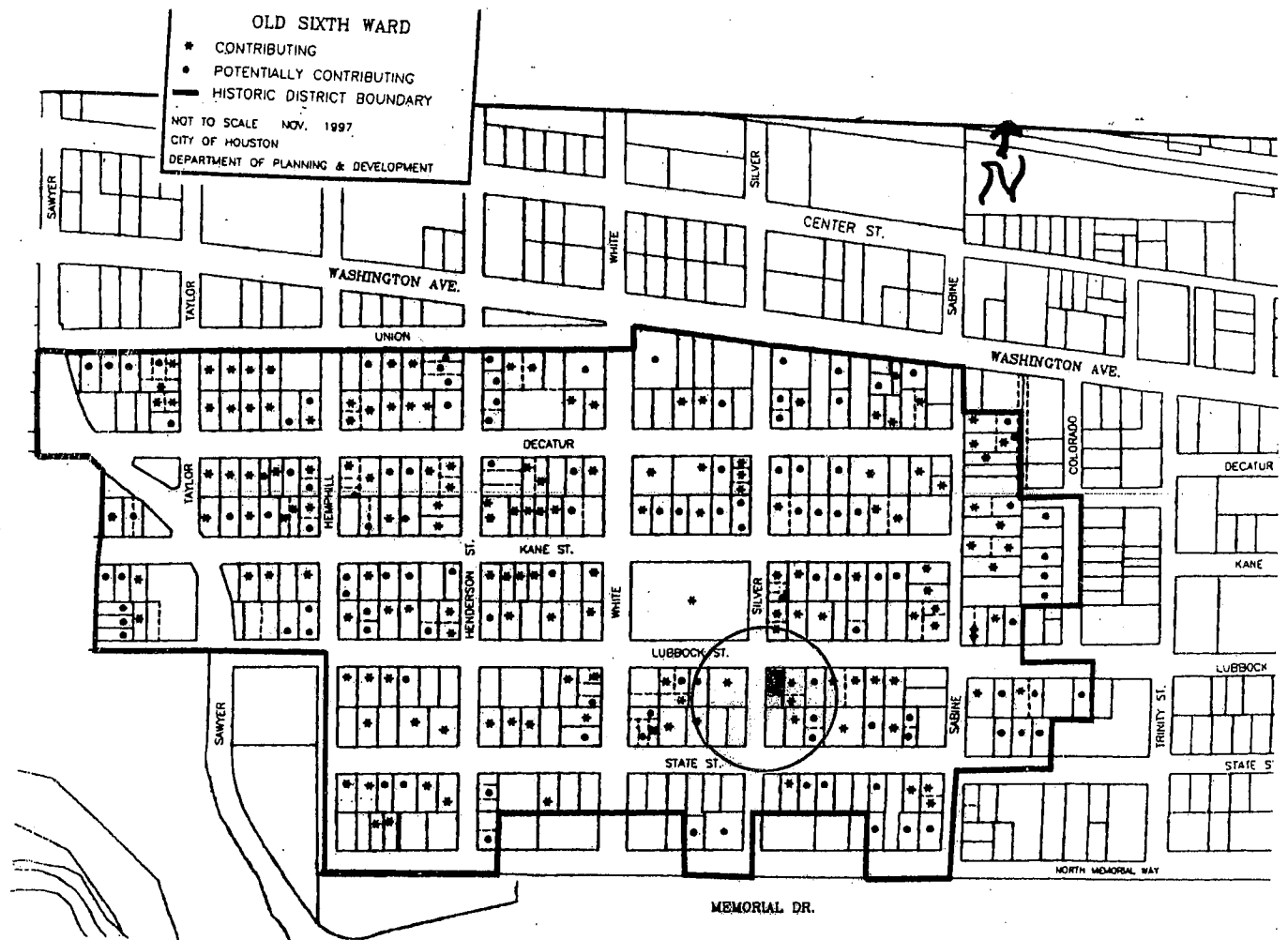
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Protected Landmark Designation of the Heinrich Guese House at 1819 Lubbock Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
Heinrich and Hannah Guese Home
1819 Lubbock St.
Houston, Texas 77007



PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Houston Heights Woman's Club Building

AGENDA ITEM: Ic

OWNER: Houston Heights Woman's Club

APPLICANT: Houston Heights Woman's Club

HPO FILE NO.: 06PL024

LOCATION: 1846 Harvard Street, Houston, Texas – Houston Heights

DATE ACCEPTED: 8-6-06

30-DAY HEARING NOTICE: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 9-24-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 25, Block 105, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one story, wood frame social hall building.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Protected Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The building at 1846 Harvard Street is contained within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated a Multiple Resources Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983. It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983 as well as being designated as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The Houston Heights Woman's Club building was built in 1912 in the bungalow style. Many social and cultural events have been held at the clubhouse. Since 1912 the building is still used by the Houston Heights Woman's Club as originally planned, and where plans have been made and implemented to help others in need, and where they continue their work even today.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

According to Sister Agatha's History of Houston Heights, "Since its first settlement a very decided civic activity had marked the Heights, the Houston Heights Literary Club being the outstanding organization for women. On January 15, 1900, sixteen women of the Heights met at the home of Mrs. C. R. Cummings and formed the Literary Club. Almost immediately after organization of the club, the president, Mrs. Cummings, moved from the Heights and Mrs. C. A McKinney succeeded in office.

In the famous *Blue Book* for 1907-1908 is the following entry: HOUSTON HEIGHTS LITERARY CLUB - Organized January, 1899. Membership 35. Meets every Wednesday from October to June at home of president. Officers and executive board: Mrs. W. G. Love, president; Mrs. W. W. Kellogg, first vice-president; Mrs. D.M.Duller, second vice-president; Mrs. Geo. C. Van Demark, recording secretary; Mrs. M. Sheehan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. P. B. Thornton, treasurer. Executive board; Mesdames W. G. Love, W. W. Kellogg, D. M. Duller, Geo. C. Van Demark, F. F. Dexter, W. E. Bennett, and H. N. Jones, Course of study for 1907-8, 'American Studies.'"

Sister Agatha continues, "Mrs. C. A. McKinney gave 1900 for the club's date of organization, so evidently the *Blue Book* made a mistake in its earlier date. Meetings were held at the home of the president until increased membership made it necessary to have a club room. Mr. O. M. Carter then gave space in his power house at the waterworks on 19th Avenue. Meanwhile the Literary Club was outgrowing its single interest and expanding into enough departments to incorporate itself into the more general title of Woman's Club. In February, 1911, the

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Planning and Development Department

Arts and Crafts Club, the Musical and Social Club, and the original Literary Club merged into the Houston Heights Woman's Club. All these different groups had come from the membership of the Literary Club or its associates. The charter members of the Woman's Club were: Mesdames W. E. Bennett, O. F. Carroll, Thomas S. Lowry, A. W. Cooley, G. W. Hawkins, S. H. Webber, W. A. Renn, C. A. McKinney, W. A. McNeill, M. D. Ritter, H. S. Robinson, A. B. Sheldon, P. B. Thornton, W. B. Welling." The first president of the Houston Heights Woman's Club was Mrs. W. A. Renn, who presided at a reception for the opening of the building on Friday, October 18, 1912.

According to Pace's history of Houston Heights, the "women held a carnival in 1911 to raise money for the building. The carnival was held on the Heights playground, now the site of Hamilton Junior High School, at Heights Boulevard and 20th Avenue. The club also held benefit plays to raise money. Most were organized, produced and directed by Mrs. Myrtle Cook Lowery, one of the Heights' most beloved citizens, who graduated from her early home theatricals to become a nationally famous actress." Sister Agatha relates, "*The Gilded Fool*, starring E. V. Whitty, was the first benefit sponsored by the ladies for the building fund." Whitty's own home, located at 124 W. 17th Avenue in Houston Heights, has been designated as a City of Houston Landmark.

According to Pace's history of Houston Heights, "the Houston Heights Woman's Club building was built in 1912 on a lot donated for that purpose by Mrs. D. D. Cooley (Helen Winfield Cooley). Her husband, D. D. Cooley, who was superintendent of construction of the Omaha and South Texas Land Company, which developed Houston Heights in 1891, owned many lots in the new development. It was the practice of Mr. Cooley to give his wife lots for her birthdays and anniversaries, one of which she donated to the Woman's Club for their new clubhouse. Mrs. D. D. Cooley was a charter member of the Houston Heights Literary Club, which developed into the Houston Heights Woman's Club."

Sister Agatha explains further "*The Gilded Fool*, starring E. V. Whitty, was the first benefit sponsored by the ladies for the building fund. The club members also promoted a carnival at the playground for the same purpose. The *Suburbanite* has notice of the formal opening of the Club House on Friday, October 18, 1912."

Pace further notes, "the cost of the building was \$1,500 and by way of comparison the price of the piano (financed by the Music Study Department) was the same amount. Under the able direction of Mrs. W. A. Renn, President of the Woman's Club, the members had their building clear of debt within a year of its erection. Their only trouble was the stage. It was built high, when ladies wore skirts that touched the floor, and twice had to be lowered as skirts got higher and higher."

Sister Agatha continues, "aside from its cultural character, the old Literary Club was an agency for great good among the poor in the Heights. The ladies held a ball once a year at the old skating rink and the proceeds were used as a charity fund. In various other ways the treasury of the club was replenished to serve as a community chest. Committees were appointed to investigate calls for aid and an amount of money was disbursed. The ladies would file the request together with a report on actual conditions found to warrant help, and then would give food and medical aid as far as they were able. There was no other social service available. Later, the Woman's Club also fostered the first school library in the Heights. Actually in the beginning the books were kept in the principal's office, but the teachers could send there and secure material for classroom use. At least the club had provided books. Very few schools in those days had a library room provided to house the books. When the Literary Club in February, 1911, merged with its sub-divisions to form the Woman's Club, it must have made other arrangements for its charity work because the *Suburbanite* on March 11, 1911, shows members of the Literary Club forming a new organization for that specific purpose: At a meeting held at the home of Mrs. M. Sheehan Monday afternoon for the purpose of forming a United Charity Organization in the Heights, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. C. A. Earl; Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Limbocker; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Sheehan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Patterson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Renn."

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"A few weeks later the *Suburbanite* gives an encouraging report on its tag day receipts for charity sponsored by this new organization. The following year the newspaper again mentioned Tag Day and named the ladies responsible during Christmas week "to tag all going and coming on the street cars." Each lady had a number of young helpers appointed for different hours. These young ladies would board the car as it went round the belt and persuade each passenger to buy a tag. Perhaps the dread disease that gripped all Houston was the immediate cause for the organization of the United Charities. On April 6, 1912, the *Suburbanite* gives notice about closed theaters and public places of meeting all over Houston and the Heights: Cerebo-Spinal Meningitis. What do you know about it? Let us urge you to learn more about it by coming to the Baptist Temple, Thursday . . . The club women of the Heights founded their different groups for mutual pleasure and cultural improvement, but they also considered social work and educational help as part of their reason for organization."

The members of the Houston Heights Woman's Club were dedicated to their projects and activities as exemplified by the accomplishment of the construction of their own clubhouse. Many social and cultural events have been held at the clubhouse. Since 1912 the building is still used by the Houston Heights Woman's Club as originally planned, and where plans have been made and implemented to help others in need, and where they continue their work even today.

Houston Heights was designated a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous buildings individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated later as a city in 1896 and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the city of Houston in 1918.

Today the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th century, one story and two story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. The neighborhood also contains the original city hall of Houston Heights (also the fire station and jail). Also located there are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, and schools.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Agatha, Sister M., History of Houston Heights 1891 – 1912, Premier Printing Company, Houston, Texas, 1956

Pace, G. Randle and Deborah Markey, Houston Heights, A Historical Portrait and A Contemporary Perspective 1891 – 1991, Tribune Publishing, Houston, Texas, 1991

The information and sources for this application have been reviewed, verified, edited and supplemented with additional research and sources by Randy Pace, Historic Preservation Officer, Planning and Development Department, City of Houston.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION...:

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landmark as a protected landmark unless the property owner elects to designate and if the landmark has met at least (3) three of the criteria of Section 33-224 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance (HPO) at the time of its designation or, based upon additional information considered by the HAHC, the landmark then meets at least (3) three of criteria of Section 33-224 of the HPO, as follows:

- | S | NA | S - satisfies | D - does not satisfy | NA - not applicable |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation; | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city; | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood; | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation; | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present; | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride. | | |

OR

- ☐ ☒ The property was constructed before 1905;

OR

- ☒ ☐ The property was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a "contributing structure" in an historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places;

OR

- ☐ ☒ The property was designated as a State of Texas Recorded Texas Historical Landmark.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommends to the Houston Planning Commission the Protected Landmark Designation of the Houston Heights Woman's Club Building at 1846 Harvard Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
Houston Heights Woman's Club Building
1846 HARVARD STREET
NOT TO SCALE

